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The above refers to 2 deaths, supposed to be from yellow fever, which occurred at St. Christopher. It is difficult to get any definite information.

M. B. BARTLEMAN,
United States Consul.

Under date of July 2, 1896, the United States consul at St. Christopher reports as follows :

This island has been quarantined by some of the neighboring islands for a supposed outbreak of yellow fever, but the chief medical officer here is issuing clean bills of health, the only disease thereon noted being measles, which is in an epidemic form. At present I know of no cases of fever of any sort in town, but there have been 5 deaths from fever during the last three weeks, which the chief medical officer calls "bilious remittent," the last death having taken place on Saturday, the 27th ult.

MEXICO.

Sanitary report from Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *July 6, 1896.*

SIR: I had the honor to respond to your cablegram: "No semblance of yellow fever here. Perfectly healthy." I again repeat the statement frequently made, "No yellow fever here since 1878." This assertion is made by reliable persons. My personal observation does not extend beyond November, 1893.

Death reports, 1896.—January, 53; February, 42; March, 50; April, 50; May, 43; June, 44. Population, 12,000.

Official statement for May.—Fifteen deaths, children under 4 years, 6 of whom were under 4 months; 2 deaths from smallpox; 16 deaths from consumption; 4, malarial fever; 6, general causes; total, 43.

Fully one-half of the deaths were persons who did not have medical attendance. More than three-quarters of the population are Indians, mixed breeds, who place their reliance in herbs, many of whom have never taken a dose of medicine as we understand the term.

I can not obtain detailed reports for June for a few days yet.

Monthly reports are obtainable about 15th of each month, as they are made to the municipality.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MAGUIRE,
United States Consul.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Turkey.

[Report No. 154.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 24, 1896.*

SIR: Pilgrims coming back from the Hedjaz are arriving in Constantinople. There are about 4,000 who have already arrived in good health.

The sanitary news received from the different provinces of the Turkish Empire is good. The epidemics which prevailed in the districts of Marash and Zeitum, in Western Armenia, and which were a consequence of the massacres which have occurred in those places, as well as in all Asia Minor, have nearly disappeared. The physicians who have been

sent to these places by the American Mission under the presidency of Miss Barton have already come back.

From Diarbekir we received contradictory sanitary news. The sanitary physician states that public health in Diarbekir is good. On the contrary, the French sanitary commissioner stated in yesterday's meeting of the international sanitary commission that according to consular reports spotted typhus is raging there.

No news from Bitlis, from which place it was announced two weeks ago that bubonic plague had made its appearance among the troopers of Hamidieh cavalry.

Cholera is declining in the two large towns of Egypt—in Alexandria and Cairo—but it spreads in the other towns and villages. In Alexandria, for instance, the largest number of cholera deaths occurred on the 20th instant, viz, 6. In Cairo, on the 15th instant, the number of cholera deaths was 16, but on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th instants the number was 11 and 10 cholera deaths per day. In the other localities of Egypt the number of deaths reached 150 per day.

In Constantinople public health is rather good. There are always some cases of measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox, some of which prove fatal.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 93,657. Total deaths, 73, including diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

Month of April, 1896. Total deaths, 61. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Sydney.—Month of April, 1896. Estimated population, 408,500. Total deaths, 439, including enteric fever, 17, and diphtheria, 13.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 3, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No death from contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 4, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended July 3, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CHILI—*Antofagasta*.—Month of May, 1896. Estimated population, 13,456. Total deaths, 50, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of July 10, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 225 deaths in this city during the week ended July 9, 1896. Twenty of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 50 new cases; 10 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 6 by dysentery, 18 by enteritis, 15 by smallpox, 3 by pneumonia, 2 by glanders, and 33 by tuberculosis. Of the 20 deaths by yellow fever during the week, 19 occurred among the Spanish troops in the military hospital.